

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

ANDY'S LABOR OF LOVE.

Patriotism, Not Profit, Why Carnegie Makes Armor.

BLAINE AND OTHERS URGED HIM.

The Steel King Thinks If He Had Done as Much For a Foreign Nation He Would Now Be a Peer—The Investigation of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The senate committee on naval affairs has made public the testimony taken in the armor plate investigation. This investigation was directed largely at Commander Folger, who had accepted a position with the Harvey company after his retirement from the office of chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department.

In his testimony Mr. Folger said that he had felt a deep interest in Mr. Harvey's discovery from the beginning, but that he did not agree with the Harvey company to enter its employ until after he had resigned as chief of ordnance.

Mr. A. Bryan, father of the dead girl testified that Pearl Bryan was visited by Jackson, who was his sole housekeeper during the absence of Mrs. Bryan in New Mexico with an invalid daughter.

The letters of Scott Jackson to Pearl Bryan extending from early in 1892 until the middle of November, that year, were presented to show that he was keeping up an acquaintance with that lady.

WEYLER'S PALACE DYNAMITED.

The Explosion Attributed to the Rebels or Their Friends.

HAVANA, April 29.—An explosion, believed to be due to dynamite or some other high explosive, has occurred in the palace of the governor general. The detonation was sharp and the building was soon partly filled with dust while the noise of breaking glass and falling plaster could be heard on all sides. Part of the roof of the palace fell in.

The explosion occurred in a closet situated in a low story or basement under the city hall, which part of the building it converted into a heap of rubbish. The walls were torn, great stones fell and a printer belonging to the captain general's office was wounded.

The greatest excitement prevails here as a result of the explosion, which, naturally, is attributed to the insurgents or their friends.

CONFESSES MORE CRIMES.

Man Held For Double Murder Confesses He Killed Two Others.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Robert Laughlin, who is in jail at Maysville for the murder of his wife and niece, has made another confession.

Soon after his arrest he admitted killing his invalid wife and assaulting and killing her niece, after which he set fire to the house. He is now awaiting trial on these charges, and in a fit of penitence and terror is said to have been sufficient to justify the offer of the 2 cents additional if competition could not otherwise be secured.

Mr. Herbert said that up to date \$5,226 had been paid to the Bethlehem company and \$4,657,331 to Carnegie for armor plate. Existing contracts call for \$800,000 more. He said the manufacturers had agreed to reduce the price on future contracts to \$450 per ton, but the plate at that price was not to be harvested.

The secretary gave the opinion, as Senator Chandler has given, that the Harvey patent was invalid, and would so be decided. He had therefore decided not to pay on that account.

Ex-Secretary Tracey, in testifying, said that the Harvey process had been called to his attention by Commander Folger in 1890 and her (Tracey) had concluded that if this process could be applied to nickel steel we should have an ideal armor, and after it had been demonstrated that this could be done the system was adopted. Referring to the contracts with the Bethlehem and Carnegie works he said it was not true, as senators seemed to suppose, that he had taken any of the contracts awarded to Bethlehem and given them to Carnegie.

He had taken one contract for armor from the Bethlehem company and given it to the Linden company, saving the government about \$400,000. In his efforts to induce Carnegie to found an armor plant he had tried to induce him to make a lower price than that charged at Bethlehem, but had failed. For the same reason he allowed the 2 cents a pound additional to indemnify the firm in the contest over the patent.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in giving his statement, said that ex-Secretary Tracey and President Harrison had been responsible for forcing him into the making of armor. "If it had not been for a telegram received when I was abroad, stating that Secretary Tracey had requested us to do so, as our duty, to help the United States government out of its difficulty when its ships were standing in the stocks and it could not get armor, you would never have found the Carnegie company engaged in the manufacture of armor. The Bethlehem company was too sanguine. They did not know so much about armor-making as I think I did. I had often visited the European works, and nothing would have induced me to go into the manufacture of armor plate as a money-making business. If we had put the money we have in the armor plant today and time and skill into our regular business we could have made much more money than we have made, and we would have had no trouble."

Mr. Blaine had also urged him, saying it was feared that no ship would be finished in President Harrison's administration. He said he had entered upon the work as a matter of patriotism. "Had we," he said, "done what we did for any European government, a peerage, or the legion of honor would have been offered us."

Mr. Carnegie said there was \$3,000,000 invested in his armor plant, and the reason the business did not pay was because there were contracts of only about 8,000 tons a year. The plant often stops for six months, but interest and expenses go on. He said the price received was exactly the English price.

It is not a miracle. It won't cure bing, but it will cure piles. That's

D'Wint's Witch Hazel Salve will

sane it has done it in hundreds of

Z. T. Balsley, G. B. Fulton.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems

as a special providence to the little

folks. Pleasant to take, perfectly harm-

less, and absolutely sure to give instant

relief in all cases of cold or lung trouble.

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THE PRAIRIE QUEEN

Romantic and Tragic Career Of Fascinating Louise Peyton

While there have been many more famous adventuresses than Louise Peyton, I doubt if there is another to be found whose life was so full of varied action, of such bloody episodes, or that had so startlingly dramatic an ending.

I was a very young man when I first met this strange woman at Junction City, Kan., two years after the war. At that time Junction City was the extreme western limit of the railroad. Here mule trains for Denver, Santa Fe and all the great west were made up and the place was a vast caravanary, a mighty brothel and the rendezvous of scouts, miners, teamsters, gamblers and adventurers. There was but little law in that part of Kansas then. Every man carried arms, not secretly, but openly; indeed, no man looked to be dressed unless he had a rifle slung at his back or a pair of revolvers supporting a huge bowie knife strapped about his waist.

The men in Junction City outnumbered the women ten to one, but while there were some most estimable ladies there at the time the majority were suspected, and their conduct warranted the suspicion. General Hancock was then in command of that military district, and I came on with him from Leavenworth to join General Wright, who was about to lead a surveying expedition across the plains and on to the Pacific. We were detained at Junction City for some weeks, as the nomadic tribes, in the language of General Smith, then commanding the Seventh cavalry, with Custer under him, "were raising hair and hell between the Kaw and the Rockies."

On my advent I found the central if not the leading personage in Junction City was Louise Peyton, or the Prairie Queen, as her admirers called her, and the man who was not her admirer, for his health's sake, kept his opinion to himself. I have been around the world several

At the age of 19 she had a good position on the lyric stage, and it should be said she cared for her mother till a long illness ended in death.

Before Louise was 19 two art students of the Latin quarter fought what was called "an American duel" on her account. They met in a dark room with daggers, and both were killed. This and other encounters gave the young woman an undesirable notoriety, so that she was glad to join an opera troupe organized to visit the French West Indies and Louisiana.

The company reached New Orleans late in 1860, where it disbanded for want of support. It is said Louise was married to the tenor of the company, but she denied it.

The young man, however, was insanely in love with her, and, resenting something said about her in a cafe, he was brutally assassinated.

No matter what their relations were, Louise's love for the handsome tenor could not have been very deep, for she married young Dr. Simon a few weeks after. The doctor's family were rich and refused to acknowledge Louise, whom they regarded as an adventuress.

As her husband had no means of his own and his people would not help him, Louise bravely opened a school in which for some months she successfully taught French and dancing.

But death, like a Nemesis, still pursued her. At the breaking out of the war, soon after her marriage, her husband was fatally wounded in a duel, brought about through some offense, real or imagined, offered to his wife.

A few months after the doctor's death Louise married Captain George W. Robinson, a Confederate officer, then stationed at Fort St. Philip, below the city. This strange seems to have been happy, but it was of short duration, for the captain was killed in the fight with Farragut's fleet.

Soon after the Union forces occupied New Orleans General Butler, then in command, permitted the opening of the theaters, and Louise, who had been reduced to sordid want, again went on the stage. She soon became as popular with the men in

she became a governess in the family of Don Manuel Perez, a position for which she was well suited. But it seemed impossible for her to live near men without winning them and embroiling them. On her account a brother of Senor Perez and another Mexican fought a duel, in which the former was killed. Whether there was reason for it or not, Senora Perez became jealous of the attractive governess, and after a stormy scene between the husband and wife Louise was again cast adrift.

She crossed over to Brownsville, intending to make her way back to New Orleans and home to France; but, meeting with an emigrant train bound up the Rio Grande to Santa Fe and being invited to join, she decided to do so. She was the life of the expedition, in which there were a number of women, and great was the regret when at Albuquerque she decided to leave them.

Her reason for this was an offer of marriage made her by a young man, Juan Jesus Blanco, whose father was among the richest men in the territory.

The young man's people were much opposed to the marriage, which, as it had not been performed by a priest, they regarded as illegal. They set out to excite his jealousy, and they succeeded so well that he abandoned Louise after four months.

On condition that she should leave the Rio Grande valley, the elder Blanco gave her some money, and she made her way to Santa Fe.

Here she was on the point of entering a convent when she met Jack Haycock. Tall, handsome, long haired and in the picturesque dress of the stage frontiersman. Haycock was just the man to fill the eyes, if not the heart, of such a woman as Louise Peyton.

They were married, and at once started across the plains to Kansas City. They had not been in Kansas City a week when Haycock killed a man for insulting his wife. His plea of self defense was accepted.

As her husband's income depended on the uncertain winnings of the gambling table, Louise, who was ever energetic and wholly loyal to her husband of the hour, again went on the stage. Her success was very great, and Haycock became her manager, advertising her as the Prairie Queen.

Haycock was as much the creature of unrest as the wife was of circumstances.

The mines of Arizona were coming into prominence in 1869, and, indifferent to the fact that Coriolis and his Apaches were devastating the territory, Haycock decided to go with his wife to Tucson. He provided a good outfit and started back over the old Santa Fe trail and down the Rio Grande. At Fort Craig Haycock was advised not to make the trip till his party of five men could be strengthened, but he made light of the Apaches.

Six weeks afterward a scouting party from Fort Bowles came upon the burned wagons and the maimed bodies of Jack Haycock and his wife and four companions. There had been a terrible fight, and all the evidence pointed to the fact that Haycock, when the inevitable came, shot Louise Peyton to keep her from falling into the hands of the savages.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

LIKE THE WANDERING JEW.

Homeless Huie Hughes—Some Mysterious Force Hems Him On and On.

Even since Huie Hughes was bitten by a venomous South American snake in 1872 he has been a wanderer on the face of the earth. Nine times has he crossed the American continent from ocean to ocean, and every foot of the distance he has walked.

Hughes insists that while he is a great tramp he is not a tramp, inasmuch as he does not beg his way. Whenever his checker is completed he stops his journey for a few days, and the few dollars he thus earns will carry him many miles on his way. His wants are few. He carries in a tow bag his cooking utensils and prepares his own food. He does not know what it is to sleep in a bed when en route and a blanket spread in some sheltered spot is all the bedding he requires.

Hughes was born in Wales about 47 years ago, and in his youth he went to South America, where he found employment on the plains of Paraguay as a cattle herder. Among the many poisonous reptiles of that country one of the most deadly is the snake of the cross. When fully grown it is six feet long. It is brown in color, and on its big, flat head is a plainly defined cross, the stem of which is about three inches long. The cross is blood red when the snake is angered, and its bite nearly always results in death. The natives fear this species more than all others.

Hughes was bitten by one of these snakes one night. The usual remedies were applied and the natives began pray-

In the meantime a young officer of a distinguished New England family had become infatuated with Louise. They were secretly married the morning of her departure. The next day the young officer was missing, and no trace of him has been found from that day to this. Some believe that he was assassinated by Confederate sympathizers and his body sunk in the river, and this is the story told to the family. But there were not wanting those who felt sure that the love insane young man deserted and joined his bride of a few hours inside the Confederate lines.

But it was the exquisite low voice, the arch and dainty ways, the suggestion of coquetry, rather than coquetry itself, and the seeming sympathy with all who came near her that were the secret of that fatal power that sent 11 men to death.

She was the star singer and dancer in the Grand Occidental Opera House, a structure largely canvas and devoted to Baecchus rather than to Apollo. As printing was expensive if not impossible out there, the main attraction of the opera house, "The Beautiful and World Famed Prairie Queen!" was permanently billed by means of a strip of canvas across the front of the structure, on which, in huge red letters, the foregoing legend was painted.

To the great disgust of her worshippers, the Prairie (they called it "Perryric") Queen was married. Her husband, interested in the opera house, bore the prosaic name Haycock. He was a fine looking fellow and very prominent in that part of the frontier by reason of his kinship to Wild Bill, the quickest man on the trigger west of the Mississippi.

It was not unusual for the opera house audience to show their approval of the singing and dancing of the Prairie Queen by firing their revolvers through the canvas roof of the structure, which in consequence was as full of holes as a colander.

The little woman never showed alarm at this applause, but would bow and smile till the revolvers were emptied and loaded up again.

Louise Peyton spoke English with a slight, winning accent. Her French was that of a Parisienne of culture. I think the story she told me of her early life is true. Much of it was confirmed by an ex-Confederate officer who knew of her career in Louisiana.

Louise Peyton was born in Toulon in 1840. Her father belonged to the old French nobility and was educated for the army. He was killed at the battle of Magenta, in the Franco-Austrian campaign, in which he distinguished himself as an artillery officer. Louise's mother was a beautiful woman and one of the most graceful dancers on the stage of her native Paris. She was the cause of many duels.

Indeed Captain Peyton shot a man on her account a short time before his marriage.

With only a small pension to support herself and daughter, Mme. Peyton returned to the stage. But her first beauty had vanished, and new favorites were in the field. Louise, however, came to the rescue. When a little more than 16, her singing and dancing attracted attention.

She was attached to this man on her

account of the fact that, in the hope of finding him, she gave up a profitable engagement and made her way to Matamoras.

Here she was taken down with a fever and was cared for by a rich Mexican family named Perez. When strong enough, Lon-

FOR A NAVAL CADETSHIP

Result of the Saturday Examination at Alliance.

E. E. SCRANTON STANDS FIRST.

The Massillon Lad, Although the Youngest of All, Passes Both Examinations and Secures Fourth Place—The Arithmetic Questions Used in the Competition.

The examination held at Alliance on Saturday to determine upon a candidate for appointment to a cadetship at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, is over, and the board of examiners reports in favor of E. E. Scranton, of Alliance, for cadet, and William W. Jacob, of Waynesburg, for alternate. The examination was held at the request of Congressman Tayler, and the examiners were Prof. C. B. Galbreath, of Mt. Hope college, and Profs. L. L. Nave, of Massillon, and H. A. Manchester, of Canfield. The physical examination was first conducted by Dr. Thomas, of Youngstown, Dr. Moore, of Columbiana, and Dr. Ramsey, of Alliance. Those who passed the physical examination are: Charles Pumphrey, Edison E. Scranton, Edgar E. Oberlin, Austin C. Sayler, John F. Steele, Warren A. Shorb, Edgar E. Brosius, A. Whitcomb Ballard and William W. Jacob. Mr. Ballard received the highest mark in physical standing. Seven were rejected. The candidates were examined in eight branches for the mental test, geography, orthography, arithmetic, writing, algebra, history, grammar and reading. The first four to pass the literary and scientific examination were, in the order named, E. E. Scranton, of Alliance, aged 19; W. W. Jacob, of Waynesburg, aged 17; A. S. Sayler, of New Berlin, aged 18; Edgar Oberlin, of Massillon, aged 15. Young Mr. Oberlin certainly passed very creditably, and was the youngest boy to enter the lists. As showing somewhat the scope of the examination, the questions in arithmetic are here given:

ARITHMETIC.

Write in Roman letters 599.

Divide 1978 by the prime factors of 105 and find the true remainder.

Reduce .075 to millions, and 5.33 to ten-thousandths.

Find g. c. d. of 2145 lbs. and 3471 lbs.

Find the l. c. m. of \$16, \$40, \$60 and \$72 by factoring.

Divide 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ by the reciprocal of 3 3 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Reduce .4635 tons to integers of lower denominations.

From one-tenth take one-thousandth, multiply the remainder by one thousand, divide the product by one million, and write the quotient in words.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Express decimal— and divide the former by the latter.

Rome is 12 deg. 27 min. 14 sec. east, and Washington is 77 deg. 2 min. 48 sec. west; when it is 9 a. m. at Washington, what is the time at Rome?

$\sqrt{390625} = \sqrt{28094161} = \sqrt{31416} = 57\frac{1}{2}$

What per cent of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$?

Find the time in which \$750 will amount to \$843 at 8 per cent.

The first, third and fourth terms of a proportion are 5 1/7, 4 1/9 and 1 5/9; find the second term.

The area of a circle is 470.8 $\frac{1}{4}$ square inches; find the circumference.

There is something wrong when one feels "tired all the time." It is contrary to every condition of good health.

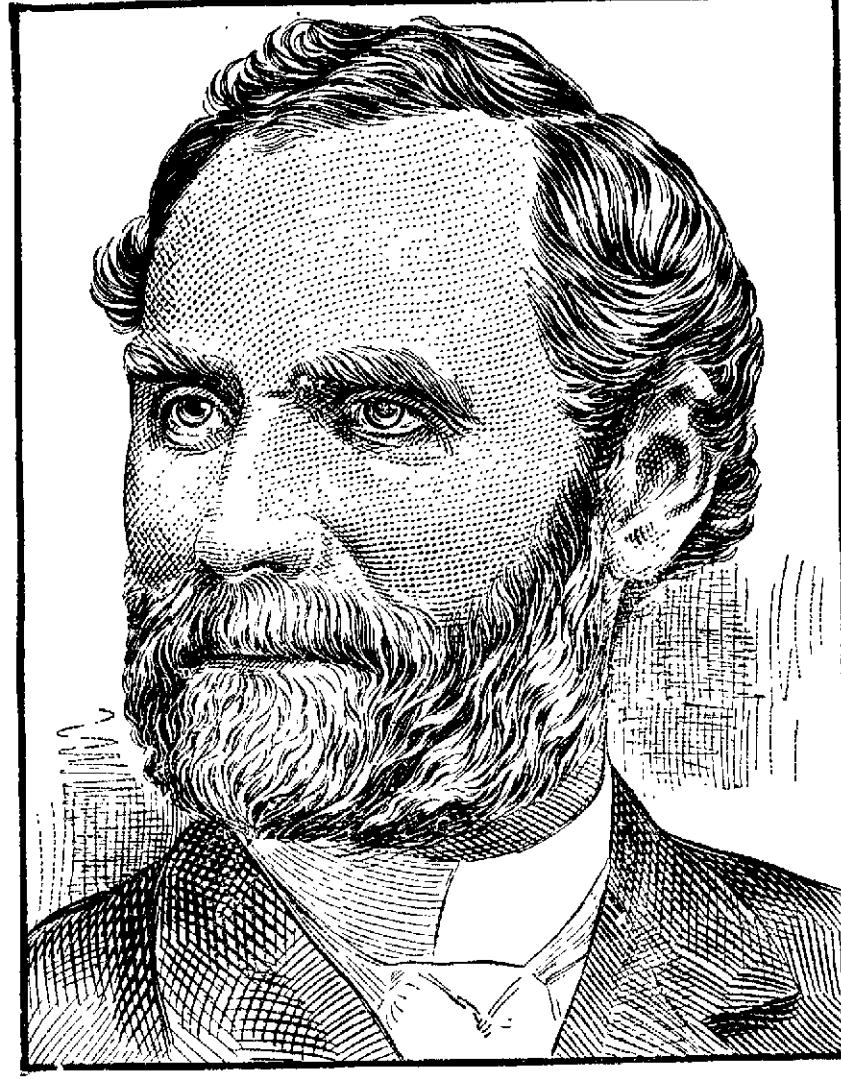
There ought to be no necessity of drumming it to the ears of tired men and women who feel they are broken in health, and are every day losing in weight and strength, the urgent need of taking Paine's celery compound, now in spring, to restore their spent nerve force and purify their blood.

Some of the earliest good results no

from taking Paine's celery compound during these spring days is a regularity of the bowels, better appetite, sound sleep, and good digestion.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN.

Paine's Celery Compound, the Great Spring Remedy, Made Him Well.



A congressman is a public servant in the full sense of the word.

He is responsible to his constituents, to his party, to himself—the honorable office is full of hard, thankless work, and heavy responsibility.

Congressman William W. Grout is grateful to the friend who directed him to Paine's celery compound, when prolonged official work had well nigh exhausted his health and strength. His letter reads:

Committee on Expenditures of the War Dept. House of Representatives U. S. Washington, D. C. Feb. 28, 1896.

I found relief in Paine's celery compound for insomnia. Its action on the circulation and digestion was also beneficial.

Very truly yours,

William W. Grout.

There is something wrong when one feels "tired all the time." It is contrary to every condition of good health.

There ought to be no necessity of drumming it to the ears of tired men and women who feel they are broken in health, and are every day losing in weight and strength, the urgent need of

taking Paine's celery compound, now in spring, to restore their spent nerve force and purify their blood.

Paine's celery compound cannot be judged by the standard of any ordinary medicine, sarsaparilla or nerve tonic. It is great modern, scientific discovery, singularly unlike any remedial agent that has ever aimed to effect a similar purpose—to make people well.

Paine's celery compound is the one real spring remedy known today that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's celery compound, and only Paine's celery compound if you wish to be well.

From Poverty to Wealth.

Secure a home in the Great West, or the fast developing Southland. Consult the agents of the C. L. & W. Ry., how it can be done.

CATARRH

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Inflammation, Heals the Mouth, Protects the Molars, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Alleviates the Catarrh, Cures Cold in Head, Cures Catarrh.

IT WILL CURE COLD IN HEAD.

A poultice is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Drug stores or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, New York.

At Warren Street, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Indian Paintbrush, with one fluid drachm, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief.

Dr. Williams' Indian Paintbrush is prepared for the present market.

By Druggists, by mail on re-

ceipt of price 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS

MANUFACTURING CO., P. O., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

\$2.50

BUFFALO.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN CLEVELAND and TOLEDO.

CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

Harry Wright Day and the Public's Fleeting Favors.

THE SEASON WELL UNDER WAY.

Too Early For Tips—Present Victories Are Not Significant—College Ball Opens Weakly—Last Year's Strong Work of Mahoney of the Georgetowns.

Harry Wright day cannot be called a success. The result, however, was not a surprise to those who gave the plan conservative thought. The idea was a good one, but it was badly carried out. The committee on arrangements blundered, first, by naming the day too close to the championship opening, and, secondly, by not requiring National league teams to play against each other. It would have been better if the League itself had taken money out of its treasury and erected a suitable monument over the dead man's grave. The game would then have been saved from the humiliation of a partial failure of the public to respond to the call for contributions.

That New York should not have 1,000 people willing to contribute to the good cause shows a lack of sentiment. But what shall we say of Cincinnati, where the dead beneficiary made the city's name cele-



GEORGE A. MAHONEY.

[Pitcher Georgetown university baseball team.]

brated wherever baseball has been played—Cincinnati with extraordinary attraction drawing less than 2,000 people to its ground on that day, with ideal weather! Even Philadelphia, where Harry spent ten years of his life building up its great team, did nothing in honor of his memory commensurate with his life work.

I presume this is only one more proof of the lasting quality of Rip Van Winkle's philosophy, "How soon we are forgotten when we're gone!" It applies more emphatically to baseball than to any other profession. The names of Kelly, Ferguson, Williamson, Flint, Whitney, Pike and O'Brien, which only a few years ago were on the lips of multitudes of enthusiasts, are now scarcely ever spoken. It is only when heroes die that their memories remain green.

A few of these Harry Wright day games also proved the rapid passing of the baseball stars. At Cincinnati and Rockford old timers were on exhibition. In the first city Charley Gould, who a quarter of a century ago was king of first base men, essayed to play in his old position. Alas, that once worshiped wonder made such a sorry exhibition of himself that the unromantic spectators called for a more modern player! Then Will White, who was once a diamond hero in Cincinnati, was compelled to get out of the exhibition after a few farcical attempts to revive his former skill.

In Rockford they went back still farther for reminiscences and dug up the baseball immunities of the early seventies. Chief among them was Chicago's millionaire merchant, A. G. Spalding, who more than 20 years ago earned, as a pitcher for the old Forest City club of that place, the money which formed the basis of his present immense fortune. George Wright of Boston and other old timers took part in the game. It was played under the simple rules which prevailed in those early days. Even that primitive style would have been burlesqued without intention had not a merciful rainstorm interposed and cut the absurdity short.

These attempts at revivification reveal to us a startling fact—the short reign and thorough as well as permanent decadence of the baseball star. It is not so in other professions. A good actor usually grows better as he grows older, and an absence of years from the stage will not wear the public from its fealty. I remember seeing the veteran Murdock in the cast of Julius Caesar, with Booth, Barrett and McCullough at the dramatic festival in Cincinnati some 15 years ago. He had been off the stage for many seasons, yet the once popular favorite shone equally in the public applause with the then reigning stars of the tragic stage. If we should inaugurate a baseball festival and try to re-establish the Denneys, Fishers, Hotalings, Nelsons, Snyders, Chapman, Burdocks and Barneses in their former popularity, I wonder what would be the result?

The early games among the college nines indicate a generally weakening from the strong teams of former years. Carter's loss is particularly felt, and such men as King, Stephenson, Otto and Shoehorn have not been replaced on their nines. The new rule at the U. of P. makes "Pommy's" team relatively weaker than any of the collegiate aggregation. Princeton has a coming pitcher in Easton who promises to be a second Carter. But if Mahoney of the Georgetowns keeps up his last year's pace he should easily lead all college pitchers for 1896. Mahoney's work last season was all but phenomenal. Without Carter Yale will not have such a walk over for the collegiate championship this year. Yet a brother of Greenway, Carter's catcher, a member of Yale's freshman class, is doing some strong pitching for old Eli's sons. Carter told me after the 4 to 0 New York game that he considers the present Yale nine in fielding and batting the best the college has had for years.

The opening games of the National league championship season this year exemplify the glorious uncertainty of the sport which is so often spoken of. The greatest surprise of all was the defeat of the Cleveland team by the St. Louis Browns. If any one of the 12 League teams was supposed to have what sporting men call "a cinch" on the opening day, it was the Cleveland. And, lo! with the great Cy Young pitching against them the generally rated tall enders went in, played the best game of the day and defeated Topeka's pennant claimers.

In Baltimore, upon their own grounds,

surrounded by their multitude of friends, with McMahon in the box, the champions submitted to the superior playing of a team which no one ever picked as one of the probable pennant winners. In Washington New York's Giants lowered their colors to the Senators. Even Anson's pets had the hardest kind of work beating the Louisvilles. Probably the most evenly matched teams on that day were the Boston and Philadelphias. That victory was a triumph for Pitcher Nichols. This feat of holding the hardest hitting nine in the Union down to seven hits shows how well this peerless twirler is holding up his abilities at the slab.

Most of the defeated clubs in the first games will be among the leaders at the end. These uncertain results tell nothing, except that it may be several weeks or a month till all the teams settle down to their real relative strength.

But the tremendous crowds which turned out to witness the opening of the season once more attest the unshaken popularity of the national game. Other sports may ebb and flow in public appreciation, but baseball seems to grow, widen and deeper hold on the people year after year. Some time not many years hence we may all be "rooters."

O. P. CAYLOR.

SPORTING MISCELLANY.

Japan is becoming interested in the American trotter and proposes to establish a stud.

Zimmerman, the expert rifle shot, will go to Europe next summer and compete for prizes.

That last hammer throw of Edgren of California (14 feet 5 inches) has made all the other athletes of that class feel faint.

Word comes from across the water that Eugene Carter, the billiardist, is meeting with great success in his tour of England.

Mr. A. G. Todd of New Milford, Conn., has purchased a colt by Quartermaster and expects to have him ready for the races.

Baseball managers are making a fad of the signal system. Running by signals is all right, but a two base hit makes signals superfluous.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht club has decided upon June 24-27 as dates for selecting a defender for its intercalated half-rater trophy.

A vote taken recently by the members of the Colorado division, L. A. W., on Sunday racing resulted in an almost unanimous decision against it.

Harmon Dando, one of the team of "rebound breakers" at the Du Pont shoot in Cincinnati last May, will be seen at many of the big meets this season.

It is reported that Anson, the baseballist, has wagered \$200 with Manager Manning of Kansas City that the Chicago will beat out Cleveland in the League race.

A challenge will be issued by the English oarsman Barry to Gaudaur, the champion sculler of America, for a race on the Thames, to be rowed in September for £200 a side.

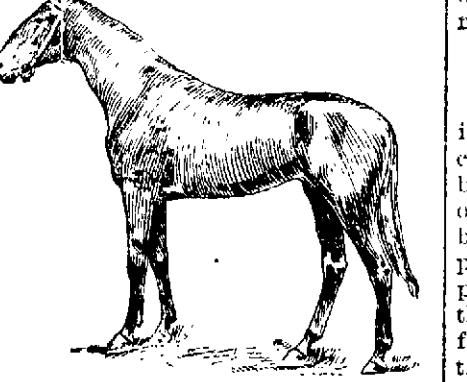
The final heat of the Victoria club, London, billiard handicap was decided recently, when Nagle, the well known sporting man, formerly of New York, defeated Toghill by 34 points.

The Kinsley club of Chicago broke all world's bowling records by making 3,511 in two games against the Fellowship club team with eight men, 1,838 pins being made in the second game.

ORESTES MAKES HIS DEBUT.

The First American Born Ormonde Colt to Face a Starter.

A week or two ago Orestes, the 2-year-old son of the great Ormonde and his worthy spouse, Kissing Crust, made his official appearance upon the turf at Ingleside, Cal. He is the property of W. O. Macdonough, and as the colt is the first American born son of Ormonde to try for



ORESTES.

running honors his course during the season will be watched with more than ordinary interest.

Orestes is a bright bay and resembles his illustrious sire both in conformation and disposition, and his owner feels confident that some of Ormonde's wonderful racing qualities have also descended to his son.

His track accomplishments, so far have been quite satisfactory and give promise of better things in the future. He is said to be a little slow in getting away, owing to a habit of "ducking" when the barrier gate goes up, but it is thought that he will become accustomed to the starter in a little while. The promising youngster is likely to prove a surprise when he meets his engagements east of the Rockies.

A Model Yawl.

The yawl designed by Fife of Fairlie, Scotland, for Mr. William D. Howland of New Bedford, Mass., and now under construction, is to be a model of her kind.

She is 52 feet over all, 36 feet water line, 11 feet 4 inches beam and 7 feet draft. She is flush deck, with 5 feet 6 inches headroom under carlins. There is a large skylight on deck, giving six feet six inches headroom over the floor. She is to have ten tons of lead on her keel. There are to be but two berths in the cabin, the remainder of the room being taken up with a large toilet room, lockers, galley, etc. There is ample room forward for the crew. The lines indicate that the yawl will be a handsome craft, and that she will have a considerable speed.

An Expensive Pup.

The King Charles spaniel Gillie, which was refused entry in the New York dog show because it was under 6 months of age, is highly appreciated by Prince Bismarck of Germany, who purchased it recently for the sum of \$1,000. The dog was

raised by A. H. Gilman of Worcester, Mass. It weighs only two pounds and is very intelligent. Dog fanciers consider that the famous old champion got the pup at a bargain, though to the "rank outsider" \$500 pound seems a good deal to pay for dog.

Johnny Connors, the clever bantam of Springfield, Ills., says that he has a chance to go to England and fight Mike Small.



TREATMENT FOR WIREWORMS.

Prevented Tested and Advised at the Experiment Station and Elsewhere.

Professor Smith of the New Jersey experiment station has recommended, in his reports and other writings, kainit as a preventive of wireworm injury. We have his testimony that "where this material is used before planting corn, even on old sod, cutworms and wireworms will do no injury."

It is also asserted that the queen is given such an abundance of room to lay that more bees are produced, and that a greater body of bees work to better advantage than a small one and more honey is the result. Larger swarms are also expected from large hives.

Those who favor small hives say that a large quantity of honey lies idle—is dead capital—in the large hives; that it takes so long in the spring and early summer to get the large hive full of bees, brood and honey that the best of the season is over before the bees are ready for the supers. With a small hive it is maintained that the combs are more completely filled with brood, as there are fewer cells to be filled. There may be fewer bees per hive, but really more per comb, but more hives and queens will be needed. Queens cost nothing, and small hives can be made of cheaper lumber, as wide lumber is more expensive per foot. Small hives are more easily handled than large ones. All this has reference, of course, to the brood nest only, as the surplus apartment of any hive is varied in size according to the season or the harvest.

Discussion has brought out the fact that the most desirable size of hives is largely a question of locality and management. In the northern states, where the seasons are short, and especially in those localities where there is no fall honey harvest, and comb honey is produced, a small hive is preferable, for the reason just given—viz, that the season is over before the colony in a large hive is ready to store honey in the surplus apartment. In raising extracted honey the size of the brood apartment is not so important, as the honey can be extracted even from the brood nest if necessary, but it is more convenient to be able to leave the brood nest undisturbed and have the surplus all in one apartment. In those lower latitudes where the seasons are longer, or where there is a fall harvest, the large hives give excellent results. There is then time for the colony to build up and fill the hive before the season is over.

The difference between what is called a small hive and a large one is not so very great. An eight frame Langstroth hive is called a small hive, while a ten frame hive, holding only about 15 pounds more honey, is called a large hive. A few beekeepers regard even a ten frame hive as small.

Many farmers have ascertained that wet either destroys wireworms, drives them deeper into the soil beyond the roots or renders the soil so obnoxious that the worms leave.

On this subject one of the Cornell professors writes as follows in *Rural New Yorker*: "From a long series of experiments made in 1890 and 1891 at the Cornell insectary we found that to kill wireworms salt must be used at the rate of about eight tons to the acre, or over 1 per cent of the soil to a depth of four inches must be salt. This amount would, of course, kill all vegetation. In 1891 we thoroughly tested the supposed effect of salt in driving the wireworms deeper into the soil. Our results indicated that 1,000 pounds of salt per acre interfered with the germination of wheat, and neither drove the wireworms deeper into the soil nor caused them to migrate to any appreciable distance."

Lawn and Flower Garden.

Do not cut up with unnecessary walks; in fact, on private grounds walks, except leading to the house, barn or other buildings, are utterly useless. In place of walks, ornament the grounds with borders of shrubbery and herbaceous perennials, and what a difference in appearance! Where walks are required they should not be less than five to six feet wide—we often see them so narrow that two persons can't pass each other. The writer in *American Gardening* who makes the foregoing remarks also gives this advice:

In making a walk dig out about eight to ten inches and fill in with ashes or cinders, and for the top dressing use clean washed lake gravel. This makes a good walk, and when raked once a week always has a tidy appearance. Where lake gravel cannot be had other gravel will do when properly sifted. On un-drained grounds it is advisable to put broken stones on each side of the walk for drainage. The same can be used along the side of a carriage drive in place of tiles.

A Hint to Bean Growers.

A Virginia correspondent drops this hint in the columns of *The American Agriculturist*:

Plow deeply, make the soil rich and plant as early as possible to snap beans, in rows two feet apart. At the second hoeing plant lima beans between the rows, so as to make the hills four feet apart each way. By the time the snap beans have yielded two pickings the limas will want all the ground. Then pull the snap beans and use them, with all the seeds, as a mulch for the limas. This will insure the latter against the bad effects of drought, and also bring the limas into the latest market when they fetch the highest price, besides getting double service from the land. Limas grown by this system yielded more and better berries the past year than when grown alone with equally good culture. In raising other crops it will be possible to grow an early crop for market, and also as a mulch.

Potash Salts For Truck Farming.

Potash salts are just the thing for truck farming. The New England Homestead calls attention to the fact that "the cheaper muriate of potash gives equally good results on cabbages and beets as the more expensive sulphate, but the latter appears to be superior to muriate in increasing the yield of tomatoes, spinach, lettuce and onions."

THE SIZE OF BEEHIVES.

Large or Small Hives a Question of Locality and Management.

The advocates of large hives say that a colony in a large hive has more stability—a superabundance of vitality, numerous stores, etc.—that safely carry it through hard winters and poor seasons. It is also asserted that the queen is given such an abundance of room to lay that more bees are produced, and that a greater body of bees work to better advantage than a small one and more honey is the result. Larger swarms are also expected from large hives.

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Methods of Averting Frost.

The latest plans for averting frost involve the heat given off by vapor. Professor Hammond of the San Francisco weather bureau office favors the vapor furnished by sprayed fires. The fires are made in the orchard to be protected and sprayed whenever they begin to burn up briskly. Mr. F. C. Finkle of San Francisco agrees with Professor Hammond that "the condensation of the vapor warms the air, as it is in this way the heat is given off by that vapor, but the condensation would be as effective when the vapor is created by vapor from tanks as when furnished by sprayed fires." The authority last quoted favors small oil jets under tanks of water, by which the heated vapor will be given off gradually and condensed near

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

18 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1888.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.

Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1898

In mentioning the work of our delegation at Columbus, THE INDEPENDENT neglected to speak of Mr. Wilhelm's bill forbidding the playing of ball or other games within a radius of one mile of the speaker's stand during Decoration day services.

COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—The boom of Lieutenant Governor Asaiah W. Jones for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Sherman was launched last night. The announcement was made at a dinner given by Mr. Jones to the members of the Senate. Senator Sullivan, in a speech proposing the name of Mr. Jones for senator, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Jones is a good man, weighing at least 300 pounds, but it sometimes takes more than 300 pounds and a large pair of lungs to become a senator from Ohio. There is nothing wrong about Jones, but for the present he should cultivate patience.

It shall be lawful for the mayor to appoint seven persons to serve as police and all persons so appointed shall serve for one year.—City Ordinance.

If a policeman is zealous and competent, why should his term of office be for one year? Why should the force be subjected to annual reorganization?

Isn't there an opportunity here for a little genuine civil service reform? There are a good many people who think that no officer should be appointed without being first subjected to reasonable physical and mental examination, and being appointed should serve until disqualified by age or violation of duty.

If not McKinley, what then? is the question put to THE INDEPENDENT by a distant reader. Well, Mr. McKinley has the fine philosophical temperament that will yield to circumstances in 1896 as it did in 1892 when political reverses came and in 1890 when a gerrymander drove him from congress. Whirlwinds cannot move him from his accustomed modes of thought. No administration succeeding Mr. Cleveland's, can succeed without him. However, there is no need to anticipate any thing but his election as President. He will have a larger vote than has ever been cast for any man in Stark county, and a larger popular vote than any man who has ever run for the Presidency.

The Railway Age gives this interesting information: "For eight years the mileage of annual railway construction in the United States has been steadily decreasing. From nearly 13,000 miles of track laid in the wonderful year 1887 the totals have gone down by thousands and hundreds, until 1895 touched the lowest round for twenty years by adding only 1,803 miles to our railway system. We have now something over 181,000 miles of road. To equal Great Britain in its ratio of railway mileage to square miles, we should have a total of 492,000 miles; to equal the abundant supply of Illinois we must have 522,000 miles; while if Massachusetts with its mile of railway to every four square miles of territory be the standard, the United States will eventually boast 772,000 miles of lines.

During the first three months of this year 253 miles of track were laid on twenty lines, and including these our books already show sixty lines on which it seems reasonably certain that 1,750 of track will have been laid by the end of 1896, with a possibility of much more. It all depends on the times, not on the question of finding room or of demand for more railroads."

MR. WALLACE ON WOOL.

Mr. George H. Wallace has recently written a valuable article on the tariff on wool, designed to show that the Dingley tariff bill benefits the manufacturer a good deal more than the wool grower. As the Dingley bill is now dead—"as dead as Caesar," so Senator Frye said, the argument is not now important. In his article Mr. Wallace writes:

"It is a fact which has been often stated and never denied, that the domestic production of wool is necessary for the comfort of our people; requisite for the prosperity of our farmers, and absolutely necessary for national defense. Necessity, statesmanship and patriotism demand the fostering of the wool growing and sheep breeding industries, and from 1816 to 1894 legislation to a greater or less degree was enacted with that end in view. Unfortunately selfish interests and visionary theorists have been in opposition to that policy and finally succeeded in having wool placed upon the free list. The American wool grower, with a rigorous climate, on more valuable land, paying a living wage, and a very high rate of taxation, has been brought into direct competition with cheap capital, cheap labor, cheap land, cheap transportation and cheaper climate, and our state and national statistics show these domestic industries under such conditions are being destroyed."

THE CASE OF POLICEMAN GETZ

American people like fair play and they like it in police appointments as in everything else. THE INDEPENDENT has no friends on the present force to reward or punish. So far as this paper is concerned they have been uniformly courteous, and it now reiterates its belief in propriety of the extension of civil service rules to the police force, as wise public policy. It will be seen by the council proceedings that the mayor has proposed the annual reorganization of the force, dropping three old men and proposing three new ones. THE INDEPENDENT believes that faithful officers should not be turned off without cause, and it calls particular attention to the case of Policeman Getz, who so far as the record shows, has been diligent and efficient. During the year past he has had occasion to make several arrests for fast driving, and has incurred the lasting hatred of certain unwise young individuals, who labor under the impression that a policeman is appointed for the purpose of permitting them to break the laws. These young men have visited members of the council, and have delivered themselves of the ultimatum that Policeman Getz must not be re-appointed, and they have threatened to work and vote against councilmen who attempt to secure his re-appointment.

Now, THE INDEPENDENT has not consulted Mr. Getz in presenting this matter, and it does not know but that Mayor Schott has some good reason for failing to renominate him. If so, let us have it. It does know to a certainty, however, that every effort is being put forth to defeat Policeman Getz because he arrested persons who expected immunity.

The council cannot afford to have it said that it refuses to endorse the enforcement of its own laws, and THE INDEPENDENT believes that the present body has sufficient backbone to make merit the chief consideration in confirming police appointments, and not the personal enmity of law breakers.

The true remedy for this state of affairs is to apply civil service regulations to the police department.

Mr. Nolan and Mr. Holt Pitted Against Each Other.

A THRILLING LOCAL EVENT.

Mr. Nolan Drinks Four Gallons of the Brown Liquid at One Sitting—Mr. Holt Given Up the Game After Consuming Three.

There has been much discussion lately among the sporting fraternity of the West Side as to the respective beer drinking capacities of Henry Ward Beecher Nolan and William Pabst Holt, and to decide the matter once and for all the two men were pitted against each other Monday evening. Mr. Nolan succeeded in drinking four gallons of the beverage within an hour and a half, while his adversary gladly threw up the sponge at the end of the third. The contest was witnessed by only a few immediate friends who had just enough at stake to make them desirous that the men should have fair play. After a vain search of nearly an hour for a spigot a mechanical genius, who was present, finally brought forth an improvised affair which served the purpose very well. All this time Mr. Nolan sat in his corner pawing with impatience while Mr. Holt remained unmoved, his outward appearance evincing nothing of that unquenchable flame which was burning within him.

At last all was in readiness, each grasped his gallon measure, raised it to his lips and the trouble began. When Mr. Nolan's lips and the jar parted company two quarts of the beverage had passed into the great beyond, and the ease with which he swallowed the remaining half gallon showed that he was a sure winner. But Holt was plucky and the contest was not over until the beginning of his fourth gallon, when his overburdened stomach began to rebel and he was forced to admit himself defeated. Bets were satisfactorily adjusted, and after smothering Mr. Nolan beneath an avalanche of congratulations, and his opponent beneath the remainder of the keg's contents, the party broke up to meet again this evening to make arrangements for a whisky drinking match.

MAY IGNORE THE CALL.

President Hatchford on the Miners' Convention.

State President M. D. Ratchford, of the U. M. W. of A., before leaving for Mineral Point, Monday morning, was seen by a reporter, and in response to an inquiry as to whether in his opinion, the local branch of the national organization would respond to the call issued by the officials of the independent union, said: "I do not think that President Welsh of the local branch will recognize this call, emanating as it does from the headquarters of the rival organization. At our last district convention a like call was issued to the rank and file and the officials of the independent association to attend and discuss the matter with us. Mr. Mossop and his staff utterly ignored the invitation and now, it seems to me, that President Welsh will be justified in doing likewise with the present one. I admit that a joint convention is the only means by which harmony can be restored to this field but I differ from the officials of the independent union in that I believe that the call for such a convention should also be issued jointly. Then there could be no excuse for a poor attendance, and both sides could meet on an even footing, and by a vote of the miners through their delegates the matter could be decided once and for all."

SUIT FOR \$30,000.

A Canton Man Brings Suit for Heavy Damages.

CANTON, April 27.—Charles Geib began suit late on Saturday afternoon against the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, of Canton, to recover damages in the sum of \$30,000 for alleged injury. Geib was employed as a laborer by the defendant company in constructing the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland railway bridge over Tinker's creek. He claims that inferior material was used and the structure collapsed. The plaintiff was thrown from the top of the bridge to the ground, a distance of eighty feet, sustaining permanent injuries. Peter J. Collins is Geib's attorney.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

A. S. Springer has sold to George B. Smith lot, 1839 in Alliance for \$2,000.

Frances E. Baughman has sold to Albert M. Spencer lot 1562 in Massillon for \$1,325.

T. J. Reed has sold to Peter Schmidt part of lot 227 in Massillon for \$1,600.

From Darkness to Light.

Out of the depth of despondency, out of the gloom of despair, out of the chasm of misery, many have emerged from a living death into the broad glare of life, health, hope, happiness and strength. Their maladies, afflictions, ailments, affections, disorders, diseases of many or peculiar natures have been cured through the seemingly magic healing of Dr. Ottman, the renowned specialist of Columbus, Ohio. His superior skill in the healing and curing of all functional and organic disorders has been pronounced wonderful by his brother practitioners. His cures have been vouched for by the testimony of thousands who have been cured. To those who suffer, an opportunity is extended to them to consult freely with this eminent physician in his visit to Massillon, O., Wednesday, May 6, in his private parlor of the Conrad hotel, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. One day only. Consultation free and strictly confidential.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P.

For sale at 50 cents per bottle by the Salmson Drug Co.

Now is the time to subscribe.

BEER DRINKING MATCH

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Contract Let for Another Church Structure.

Very quietly, but very energetically, a few Massillonians have been at work for over a year, organizing a congregation, to be known as the First German Baptist Church of Massillon. The Rev. L. von Lanyi, who came here from New York city about a year ago, directs the parish, and his church has thirty-four members. A contract has been let for a new church building, to G. W. Schrock. The structure will be erected at once on the corner of Green street and Jarvis avenue, and it will be 22x37 feet in size.

THOSE IRREGULARITIES

Members of the Board Say that the Record is Clear.

READY FOR INVESTIGATION.

The Charges Attributed to the Disappointment or Malice of Some Backbiters—The Basis of the Alleged Charges Explained.

Whether the charges of irregularities against the former board of pension examiners, consisting of Drs. J. F. Gardner, Hiram Disinger and F. B. Williamson have been filed, or are in shape for forwarding to the department, does not yet appear. That these charges exist in some form, however, is certain. At least one of the charges sets up that the examiners jugged with their reports in such a manner as to increase their fees. It seems that each member of the board receives \$2 for each man examined until the number of examinations exceed five. Thereafter they receive \$1 each. On some occasions the total number of examinations exceeds five and at others it is less. It is alleged that the examiners would hold over their reports on cases after the first five and date them ahead to some occasion when less than five applicants presented themselves. By this process the examiners could secure two dollars on each applicant, instead of two dollars for some and one dollar for others.

RUBBISH MUST BE CARED FOR.

The Street Commissioner Authorized to Make Arrests.

The street and alley committee of the council met Monday night and came to the conclusion that the city was not justified in continuing to gather up the rubbish deposited in the streets by householders who persistently violate the ordinance relating to the use of the streets as a dumping ground. The cart and horse heretofore employed in this service was to be notified to remove obstructions there from. Richard Powell has obstructed a natural water course across his land by a small culvert which he will be notified to remove. The report was accepted unanimously.

The paving and grading committee reported Peter Rohr's bid of \$35, and Frank Seiler's bid of \$25 for the construction of stone steps at the Barrett property. The contract was awarded to Mr. Seiler on Mr. Brown's motion.

The sewer committee in reporting recommended the construction of a stone foundation at the cost of \$30 and iron pipe to cost \$30 in repairing the Wooster street storm water sewer. Mr. Smith's motion of acceptance was agreed to.

BRIDGE TO BE REPAVED.

Clerk Haring reported having notified Warwick & Justus to repair their bridge in Oak street. The report was accepted.

Mr. Brown's motion authorizing the clerk to notify Mr. Powell and Mr. McGrath to remove obstructions referred to by the sewer commission, was agreed to.

The trustees of St. Mary's church petitioned the council to complete grading an alley in the rear of the church according to contract. This was referred to the street and alley committee with power to act.

By communication Peter Sailer solicited an investigation concerning the paving assessments on his property at the corner of Main and Erie streets. Providing he has been unlawfully assessed for frontage on both streets he desired one amount refunded with interest. Referred to the solicitor.

Upon Solicitor Willison's report the clerk was authorized to settle with the Bucklin heirs, in regard to paving assessments on the same basis upon which the Burton and Russell claims were adjusted.

The resignation of R. B. Crawford as a member of the board of equalization was accepted.

Henry Gribble and A. B. Boenig, Democrats, were elected as members of the board of equalization for terms of three years and Samuel B. Rigdon, Republican, to fill the unexpired term of R. B. Crawford. George Young, E. B. Upham and Cyrus Stoner also received votes, the foregoing being elected on one ballot.

MOTORMEN MUST BE CAREFUL.

On Mr. Kramer's motion the solicitor and railway committee were authorized to draw up an ordinance regulating the speed of city street cars and to attach a severe penalty for a violation thereof. This action was brought about by numerous complaints concerning reckless running by motormen especially in South Erie street. It was reported that motormen spend too much time at the end of the line and are in the habit of racing with bicycle riders down the South Erie street hill. This is practiced on Sundays especially.

Burns are absolutely painless when DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is promptly applied. This statement is true. A perfect remedy for skin diseases, chapped hands and lips, and never fails to cure.

Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

High living, if you keep at it, is apt to tell upon the liver. The thing to prevent this are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Take one of these little "Pellets" for a corrective or gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They're the smallest, easiest to take, pleasantest and most natural in the way they act. They do permanent good. Constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick or bilious headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

The theatre has been condemned by most churches and therefore a true Christian should feel out of place at a play. Some plays, doubtless, are moral, but these are usually unpopular with the people as the theatre going class demand something that is full of excitement and passion.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

For a case of catarrh that cannot be cured creates the suspicion that the article so advertised is a humbug. Do you know of any such reward being paid?

Ely Bros do not promise rewards in order to sell their well known Cream Balm.

They offer the most effective medicaments, prepared in convenient form to use, and at the lowest possible price, 50 cents per bottle.

An honest and effective remedy, which is absolutely free from mercurials or other harmful drugs.

Now is the time to subscribe.

For Sale.

A farm and coal, either jointly or

separately, is offered at private sale.

The farm is that of Ephraim Royer,

deceased, on which the Woodland mine is

operated, and is located one mile south

of East Greenville, O. For particulars

inquire of Albert B. Kittinger, administrator.

Now is the time to subscribe.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Wayne Matthews found Mt. Eaton very much the same as on his last visit, but he managed to have a good time besides attending to several little matters of business.

Miss Marian Benedict, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Benedict, fell off a velocipede Monday afternoon and broke her arm.

Theodore Simetz, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of fast driving several days ago, came up from Navarre Tuesday afternoon to reverse his plea and will be confined for weeks.

The growth of the school population is such that the board of education is already discussing the propriety of providing a new building in the southwestern part of town.

The Hawaiian band, which played here last winter, and which had such a hard time getting from place to place, has joined a circus, and will not return to the Sandwich Islands this summer.

A constable of Youngstown came in town Tuesday and arrested John Thomas, who has been working at the bridge works for some time past, the charge against him being non-support of a minor child.

W. Z. Stowe, a medical student who is assisting Dr. Jones, had his hand badly scalded Saturday afternoon. A small vessel containing same heated glycerine was overturned, its entire contents falling upon his hand.

S. C. Gluetting, of East Greenville, was arrested by Officer Erle this morning for violating the bicycle ordinance by riding on the sidewalk. Gluetting pleaded guilty and was fined \$1 and costs, amounting in all to \$3 60.

Jack Stark and two Kendal friends left at 8:30 Sunday morning, on their wheels, for Baltic. They arrived at 2:30 p.m., having lost their way en route. They left Monday morning for Massillon arriving at 10:30, thoroughly worn out.

The marriage of Julius Schneider and Miss Anna Schneider took place this morning at St. Mary's. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary Weiner, and the groom's best man was Joseph Schneider. The ushers were Edward Hansen and Edward Waltz.

Mr. Coxey has come home from Iowa and he is now preparing to invade Oregon. Since moving into town, when he is not engaged in reforming the country, Mr. Coxey drives every evening with his family, and his stunning horses, silver mounted harness and handsome new trap are quickly recognized everywhere.

Holger Larson, aged 47 years, died at his home near Richville, Tuesday, of consumption. Mr. Larson was a farmer well known in this city and Canton. The funeral will be held at the late residence near Richville, at 1 o'clock. Friends will meet at the church in Richville at 1:30. Interment in the Massillon cemetery.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

W. G. Myers has been appointed executor of the estate of Christena A. Fleet, of Lawrence township.

Hannah Blackford is the guardian appointed for Harry Pennock, of Marboro township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Wyntham Jones and Mollie Scott, and Julius Schneider and Anna Schneider, of Massillon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

C. B. Heckman to Goodhart B. Verel, lots 1087, 1088 and 1089, first ward, Massillon, \$2,050.

J. C. M. P. and S. A. Corns to the Corns Iron and Steel Co., tract land, third ward, Massillon, \$1.

Martha P. Corns to James and Sarah A. Corns, lot 248, third ward, Massillon, \$3,333.33.

Francis E. Baughman to Albert L. Spencer, lot 1562, second ward, Massillon, \$1,325.

Henry Swihart to D. W. Swihart, 61-100 acres in Perry township, \$100.

John Nolan to Otto E. Young, half acre in Perry township, no price.

David D. Thomas to Thomas D. Thomas, property in Sugar Creek township, \$100.

Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company.

The Stark county agency of the Ohio Farmers' insurance Company has been transferred from A. Hammersmith & Son to C. V. Hammersmith, who will attend to renewals and all matters pertaining to the agency. Office 23 East Main street, Massillon, O.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"My husband had two cancers taken from his face, and another was coming on his lip. He took two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and it disappeared. He is completely well." Mrs. Wm. Kirby, Akron, Erie Co., N. Y.

Cleveland Excursion.

Excursion tickets to Cleveland account the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, will be sold via Penn.

sylvania lines, April 29th and 30th, and May 1st and 12th. Tickets will be good returning five days from date of sale.

The return limit may be extended until June 2nd by depositing tickets with joint agent at Cleveland. For rates, time of trains and details apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

Half Rate to Cleveland and Return.

Via Cleveland Terminal & Valley road, on account of M. E. General Conference. Tickets on sale April 29th and 30th, May 1st and 12th, good going date of sale, good returning within five days including day of sale. Tickets sold on the above dates will be available for further extension of return limit to June 2nd inclusive by depositing same with Joint Agent at Cleveland within the five day limit. Tickets at the same rate will also be sold on Saturdays, May 9th, 16th and 23rd, good returning to and including the following Monday, giving Saturday, Sunday and Monday of each week at the conference. Tickets on sale in Massillon at Rudolph's jewelry store.

Cyclists who ride about the city after dark should be compelled to carry a lantern or bell on their wheels. Numerous persons have been struck or nearly so, and a serious accident may result. On Saturday night Miss Goins, daughter of James Goins, was crossing West Main street. She failed to notice a cyclist who approached at a great rate and a collision resulted. Miss Goins was thrown to the street and bruised. The rider, without offering assistance or inquiring about her injuries, mounted his wheel and rode away.

Julius Whiting, Jr., is the victim of a

MINERS SHOULD FALL IN

Newman Favors the Proposed Convention.

HARMONY MUST SOON BE HAD.

School Children of Navarre All Turn Up-Friend Charged in Preparing Examination Papers—All Sorts of News from Many Places.

NEWMAN FAVERS THE CONVENTION.

NEWMAN, APRIL 29.—The call for a joint convention of the miners in Massillon district as issued by the independent faction comes in good grace if it is a little late, (better late than never) for we believe this method to be the solution to again combine the Massillon miners in one organization, and we must disagree with State President Ratchford in suggesting that the U. M. W. of A. miners pay no attention to the call, simply because the call was not made jointly. This, we believe, is immaterial. An open convention, where all miners and factions can take an honest part, should be all that could be desired. We believe the time is ripe when the Massillon miners again desire to occupy the front ranks in our craft's organization and they should be given an opportunity to do so at the coming convention. Let every man vote for the best interest of all concerned and bury factional differences and abide by the decision.

C. V. Hammersmith, the genial insurance agent of Massillon, was in our village on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis spent Sunday in Elton visiting Master Rowland W. Harrold. The Misses Emma James and Susie Davis, of Massillon, spent Sunday with friends in our village. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Miller, of East Greenville, visited the Prosser family Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Masters and daughter Mellie, drove to Canal Fulton on Sunday and had a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sheldon.

D. K. Weidner and John Rummens have set the pace for improving the side-walks in our village. Let those joining them follow the example and a generous public will be extremely thankful.

Grandma Edwards returned last week from Massillon, where she had an enjoyable time with her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Janes and family.

We were sorry to learn that J. P. Yockey, of the Canal Fulton Signal, who enjoys the proud distinction of being the J. B. Foraker of Lawrence township, failed to possess the "Foraker Sand" to tackle old man Talmage on politics, while at Alliance last week. Possibly a little mixture of silica sand would have helped him out.

Mrs. Sarah McGaughan has moved her effects to Navarre, where she will reside with her sister. Her buggy will be rafted on the last Saturday in May.

Our Sunday school elected the following officers to serve for one year: Superintendent, A. L. Williams; assistant superintendent, Mrs. Wm. Findley; secretary, Sadie Griffiths; assistant secretary, Mellie Masters; treasurer, M. E. Findley; librarian, Robert Rafton, Jr.; assistant librarian, Lewis DeHoff; organist, M. E. Findley; assistant organist, Mellie Masters; chorister, Mrs. W. Findley. Our school is in a flourishing condition.

A SCHOOL ROW IN NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, April 29.—At a special meeting of the union school board, Tuesday evening, John Whitmire preferred charges against Pearl Brown, a member of the graduating class, saying that she had received help in arithmetic at the last examination, and that she had endeavored to bar his daughter, Ginevra Whitmire, from the graduating class by creating a sentiment against Miss Whitmire on the ground that she did not properly belong to the class. The members of the board present were James, Allender, Garver and Rhine. Members Loew and Goshorn were absent. Miss Foltz was called. She said that she had solved two problems for Miss Brown at the examination and that Miss Brown had bothered her considerably. Miss Brown admitted that she had been helped in solving the two problems. She did not try to keep Miss Whitmire from graduating, but did not care to graduate if Miss Whitmire did. Edward Thomas, Milton Garver and Thurie Hoagland testified to substantially the same thing with regard to the graduation of Ginevra Whitmire, Leafy Myers, Ben James and Elmer Schultz, who were members of grade B of the senior class in the high school. The board adjourned until Wednesday evening, May 6, when it is expected that definite conclusions will be arrived at.

The marriage of William Ungashick to Miss Mary Adams was solemnized at St. Clement's church at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

BOYD WINS THE MATCH.

WEST GREENVILLE, April 29.—The East Greenville Dramatic Club are preparing to give our people a grand entertainment next Friday and Saturday night. Everybody is kindly invited to attend, as it is for a good cause. Proceeds to go for buying an organ for the school house. Mrs. George Shisler, of Justus, and Miss Lillie Edwards, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with friends in our village. The Rev. Mr. Barrow is conducting a revival meeting at the M. E. church, at present, which is attended by a very large crowd... The quoit match which came off in Greenville last Saturday afternoon, between Jack Boyd, of this village, and Mr. Gray, of North Lawrence, resulted in a victory to the former by several points... Mr. E. L. Evans, of Justus, John Albright, of Massillon, J. J. Phillips, of Cleveland, were the guests of R. T. Price and family last Sunday.

SHILOH'S CURE, the great cough and crop cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. Fulton.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

WEST BROOKFIELD, April 27.—During the storm Thursday night, the houses of Wm. Ickes and George Borrel were struck by lightning and considerably damaged.

SHILOH'S CURE, the great cough and crop cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. Fulton.

FOR SATURDAY.

BLOOMER BICYCLE PANTS \$1.50 and \$2.

BROWN or BLACK

With Easy Fitting Sweat Bands.

SPangler & Co.,

ONLY HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS. Sole Agents for

Knox, Youman, Roelof and Stetson Fine Hats. Also Fancy Star Shirt.

CHILDREN'S FANCY CAPS 25 and 50 cents.

Associated Press.—Chairman Given of the Democratic convention made an earnest plea for the endorsement of Patterson for President.

Owing to numerous contests in district meetings, the Democrat state convention did not assemble until afternoon. Chairman McGivens, reference to Patterson, caused a tremendous demonstration. After the appointment of committees a recess followed.

THE SECOND CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—[By Associated Press]—The second Democratic state convention assembled at 4 o'clock. Only sound money Democrats are attending. The first Democratic convention selected free silver delegates to Chicago.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dyceman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says

that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have lost of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—[By Associated Press]—A. J. Murphy, temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention, eulogized Cleveland highly, and bitterly attacked the political Pharisees of the Republican party.

The Democratic state convention met at 1 o'clock. After Chairman Murphy's address and appointment of committees a recess followed. A tremendous fight between gold and silver men is on.

DEMO RATS WANT PATTISON.

ALLEGTON, Pa., April 29.—[By Associated Press]—The delegates selected are for McKinley.

CALLED THEM PHARISEES.

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NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Constantine Annoyed by the
Scots and Irish.

THEY TRY TO FORCE HOME RULE.

Landing of the Saxons, a Coarse People, More Noted For Appetite Than Table Manners—Queer Religious Customs—Invention of the Walking Delegate.

[Copyright, 1890, by J. B. Lippincott Company.]

CHAPTER II.

Agricola no doubt made the Roman yoke easier upon the necks of the conquered people and suggested the rotation of crops. He also invaded Caledonia and captured quite a number of Scotchmen, whom he took home and domesticated.

Afterward, in 121 A. D., the Emperor Hadrian was compelled to build a wall to keep out the still unconquered Caledonians. This is called the "Picts' wall," and a portion of it still exists. Later, in 208 A. D., Severus built a solid wall of stone along this line, and for 70 years there was peace between the two nations.

Toward the end of the third century Carausius, who was appointed to the thankless task of destroying the Saxon pirates, shook off his allegiance to the Emperor Diocletian, joined the pirates and turned out Diocletian, usurping the business management of Britain for some years. But, alas! he was soon assassinated by one of his own officers before he could call for help, and the as-

ace of the Caesars," as the historian so tersely puts it.

In 418 A. D. the Roman forces came up to London for the summer and repelled the Scots and Picts, but soon returned to Rome, leaving the provincial people of London with disdain. Many of the Roman officers while in Britain had their clothes made in Rome, and some even had their linen returned every 30 days and washed in the Tiber.

In 446 A. D. the Britons were extremely unhappy. "The barbarians throw us into the sea, and the sea returns us to the barbarians," they ejaculated in their petition to the conquering Romans. But the latter were too busy fighting the Huns to send troops, and in desperation the Britons formed an



LANDING OF HENGIST AND HORSA. alliance with Hengist and Horsa, two Saxon traveling men, who in 449 A. D. landed on the island of Thanet, and thus ended the Roman dominion over Britain.

The Saxons were at that time a coarse people. They did not allow etiquette to interfere with their methods of taking refreshment, and, though it pains the historian at all times to speak unkindly of his ancestors who have now passed on to their reward, he is compelled to admit that as a people the Saxons may



THE SAXON IDEA OF HEAVEN.

sassin succeeded him. In those days as assassination and inauguration seemed to go hand in hand.

After Constantius, who died 306 A. D., came Constantine the Great, his son by a British princess.

Under Constantine peace again reigned, but the Irish, who desired to free

be truly characterized as a great national appetite.

During the palmy days when Rome superintended the collecting of customs and regulated the formation of corporations the mining and smelting of iron were extensively carried on and the "walking delegate" was invented. The accompanying illustration shows an ancient strike.

None no doubt did much for England, for at that time the imperial city had 384 streets, 56,567 palaces, 80 golden statues, 2,785 bronze statues of former emperors and officers, 41 theaters, 2,291 prisons and 2,300 perfumery stores. She was in the full flood of her prosperity and had about 4,000,000 inhabitants.

In those days a Roman senator could not live on less than \$80,000 per year, and Marcus Antonius, who owed \$1,500,000 on his inaugural, March 15, paid it up March 17 and afterward cleared \$720,000,000. This he did by the strictest economy, which he managed to have attended to by the peasantries.

Even a literary man in Rome could amass property, and Seneca died worth



DISORDERS OF THE LYCOP MELITATOR. \$12,000,000. Those were the flush times in Rome, and England no doubt was greatly benefited thereby; but, alas! "money matters became scarce," and the poor Briton was forced to associate with the delirious tremens and massive digestion of the Saxon, who floated in a vast ocean of lard and was assat during his waking hours and slept with the cumbering little piglets at night. His earthen floors were carpeted with straw and frescoed with bones.

Let us not swell with pride as we refer to our ancestors, whose lives were marked by an eternal combat between malignant alcoholism and trichinosis. Many a Saxon would have filled a drunkard's grave, but wabbled so in his gait that he walked past it and missed it.

To drink from the skulls of their dead enemies was a part of their religion, and there were no heretics among them.

Christianity was introduced into Britain during the second century, and later, under Diocletian, the Christians were greatly persecuted. Christianity did not come from Rome, it is said, but from Gaul. Among the martyrs in those early days was St. Alban, who had been converted by a fugitive priest. The story of his life and death is familiar.

The Bible had been translated, and in 314 A. D. Britain had three bishops—viz., of London, Lincoln and York.

BILL NYE.

the return of the regular Roman army, which went back to Rome to defend the imperial city from the Goths who sought to "stale their stock in the pal-

A SOLDIER-STATESMAN

Doubtful Honor of Killing the Libel Bill.

FEES OF OFFICIALS IN DANGER.

Fifty-Year Franchises For Street Railways—Distinction In Drugs—Fire Escapes—Orderly Primary Elections—Cigarette Taxes—Wallboarding Canal to Be Sold, Etc.

COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—[Special.]—One of the most interesting characters in the upper branch of the general assembly is Senator Thomas J. Harbaugh, who has the honor of representing the Lucas county district. It can be truthfully said that he is preacher, soldier and statesman, and he has proven an immense success in all three. He is an earnest and eloquent speaker on almost any subject. Senator Harbaugh was born in Sandusky, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1839, and removed with his father to the wilds of Putnam county in the fall of 1848, the trip being made



HON. THOMAS J. HARBAUGH.

in a covered wagon, drawn by an ox team, and it required 18 days to reach a 160-acre tract of wood land that had been bought before moving. The family went through all the experiences of pioneer life, when a pair of shoes must last a year, store clothes were not known, schools last but two months each year, and the three R's were all that was expected. Young Harbaugh grew up almost with an ax in his hands, but at evenings he would bring to the cabin an armful of birch bark that he might have a light to read at night, and the people knew him as the "boy with a book in his hand."

The war broke out as he reached his majority, he dropped his cherished plans and volunteered in the Twenty-first Ohio and served during 1861, and was finally discharged by reason of ill health. The following summer his health improved and he enlisted in the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was made orderly sergeant of the company. His regiment was at Corinth, Miss., in 1862-3, and he was in every march, battle, skirmish and close place of that command. He was simply a patriot, having an enthusiastic love of country and a courage that put him to the front where dare and danger were the prerequisites. He is one of the boys of the Eighty-first who did take or retake the famous Duggee battery in the battle in which the gallant General McPherson was killed. He was mustered out of the service in 1865 and in the fall of 1866 was called to preach the gospel in the United Brethren church, and has served the most important charges in the state in that capacity. One of his strongest characteristics is that he has always been in touch with the masses in northwestern Ohio. As a debater he is especially strong, and when the Grand army boys want a general good time he is always called on for a speech.

The indication are that the bill permitting a newspaper publisher to make a defense in a suit for libel will die in the senate, and the press of the state can thank Senator Shattuck for this condition of affairs. He has the doubtful honor of having made the motion that will make it almost impossible for the measure to become a law at this session of the general assembly. The bill was called up and Senator Clark of Cuyahoga county said that he favored the measure, but he believed that it ought to be amended in one respect at least. He objected to the fact that there was no limit to the time that a newspaper could go back in the history of a man's life and show that he had at one time committed a crime, and asked that the measure lay over one day in order to give him time to prepare the necessary amendment. Senator Shattuck seized the opportunity to amend by moving to lay it over until Friday, when it will be almost impossible to pass it in the crowded calendar of the session. The law will still prevail.

The time is not far distant when one of the most important questions for legislation will be on the pollution of streams. The question has been agitated for some years, but up to date no definite plan has been adopted to save the streams of the state from the pollution of large cities. The initiating steps in this kind of legislation has been taken by the passage of Mr. Hankey's bill to stop this kind of burners at coal mines and from oil wells. The law provides that suits for damages may be instituted for cases of this kind. Under the law actions can be brought in any county through which the stream runs.

The druggists of the state can now sleep easy after selling a lot of drugs for commercial, mechanical or general purposes, as the pure food law has been amended. The amendment distinguishes between the goods sold to be used as medicine and those sold for other purposes. The word "materially" has been stricken out of the clause which provides that drugs intended for medicinal uses shall be regarded as adulterated if they differ materially from the standard of such drugs.

The house has passed the bill to reduce the fees of county officials in all the counties in the state except Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Lucas, Franklin, Montgomery and Richland. Where county auditors received, say, \$4,000 per annum, under the bill, if it becomes a law, they will receive \$2,500 per annum, and other offices, except sheriffs, will be reduced in about the same ratio. The bill has been pending in the house for some time, and has been fought with great energy by the county officials in a quiet way. There is chance for it to pass the senate before the session closes. Almost thousands on petitions from all sections of the state asking for the passage of the bill have been received in the house, and it is believed that the same tactics will be followed in the senate.

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The municipalities of the state have for some time been complaining that the primaries were not conducted with

proper decorum, and in some places there have been quarrels and fights that were far from being a credit to the place. The fact is that since the adoption of the Australian system of voting the people have become educated to orderly elections, and when the primaries were held there was too much of a discrepancy for the better element to stand it long. As a consequence Representative Stewart of Mahoning has had a supplementary section added to chapter 1, title 14, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio relating to primary elections. As the law affects all the municipalities outside of the big cities it is given in full, and it might be well for some people to paste in their hats for future reference:

Sec. 2921. That in all primary elections held in pursuance of and under the provisions of this chapter, the superintendents of elections or the judges thereof, shall, if requested by any candidate interested in the selection of delegates, permit such candidate, or a representative to be selected by such candidate, to be present in the room where the judges are during the time of receiving and counting the ballots; and at all elections held within the boundary of any municipal corporation during the receiving and counting of the ballots, no persons shall congregate or loiter upon the streets, alleys and sidewalks within 75 feet of the polling place of any election in reaching or leaving the place fixed for casting his ballot, or within such distance as to interfere with or obstruct any voter or to tend or exhibit any ballot or ticket to any person other than a judge of the election or to exhibit any ticket or ballot which he intends to cast, or within such distance as to solicit or in any way to attempt to influence any elector in casting his vote.

Any person wilfully refusing or neglecting to perform any of the duties prescribed in this act, or any person wilfully violating the provisions thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 5 nor more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

** * Senator Welday deserves great credit for securing the passage of a law that will for the next five years settle the school book question in Ohio, in which every city and school district in the state is greatly interested. The law provides that the governor, secretary of state and the school commissioner shall constitute a commission to pass on the price to be paid, and under no circumstance is the price to be paid to be over 75 per cent of the published wholesale rate of the publisher. It is made the duty of the commission to notify every board of education in the state of the price to be paid, and all publishers are required to first submit their books to this commission before they can be sold in Ohio. After the contract has been signed by a publisher to furnish books at a certain rate, and they refuse to furnish the goods to any board of education, upon notification the commission can institute a suit to recover for the benefit of the state in the sum of \$500. The law is very comprehensive, and school book publishers will hardly care to violate its provisions. This will certainly save the people of the state a great many thousands of dollars in the next five years, during which time it is in force.

** * The way the legislature is enacting laws at this time is a caution. All it is necessary to do is to move to suspend the constitutional rule and it is done instantaneously, and away the bill goes on its final passage. This legislature is no exception in this matter, but at the same time it is the danger line for bad legislation. It would be far better that some of the supposed important legislation should be left over rather than enact laws that are injurious to the state in some instances and dead letters on the statute books on the other hand. So far as the actual needs of the people of the state are concerned the legislature could adjourn at any time, for all of the appropriate bills have become laws. Those, of course, are of paramount importance.

** * The bill to prevent cities and counties from being compelled to pay excessive damages on buildings that can conveniently be removed from condemned property has passed the house and will probably go through the senate under a suspension of the rules. Hundreds of this kind of cases occur in the state almost every year, and in this way the taxpayers are molested for a considerable sum. A law of this kind has been needed for many years, and it seems strange that no one has ever thought of it before. The law is comprehensive, and there will be no more of this kind of cases in Ohio. Of course, where the structure can not be removed, the old law will still prevail.

The time is not far distant when one of the most important questions for legislation will be on the pollution of streams. The question has been agitated for some years, but up to date no definite plan has been adopted to save the streams of the state from the pollution of large cities. The initiating steps in this kind of legislation has been taken by the passage of Mr. Hankey's bill to stop this kind of burners at coal mines and from oil wells. The law provides that suits for damages may be instituted for cases of this kind. Under the law actions can be brought in any county through which the stream runs.

The druggists of the state can now sleep easy after selling a lot of drugs for commercial, mechanical or general purposes, as the pure food law has been amended. The amendment distinguishes between the goods sold to be used as medicine and those sold for other purposes. The word "materially" has been stricken out of the clause which provides that drugs intended for medicinal uses shall be regarded as adulterated if they differ materially from the standard of such drugs.

The house has passed the bill to reduce the fees of county officials in all the counties in the state except Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Lucas, Franklin, Montgomery and Richland. Where county auditors received, say, \$4,000 per annum, under the bill, if it becomes a law, they will receive \$2,500 per annum, and other offices, except sheriffs, will be reduced in about the same ratio. The bill has been pending in the house for some time, and has been fought with great energy by the county officials in a quiet way. There is chance for it to pass the senate before the session closes. Almost thousands on petitions from all sections of the state asking for the passage of the bill have been received in the house, and it is believed that the same tactics will be followed in the senate.

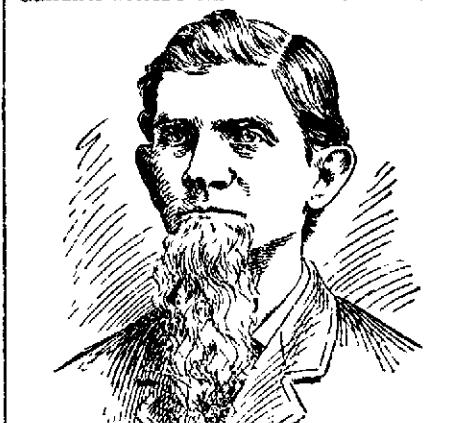
To drink from the skulls of their dead enemies was a part of their religion, and there were no heretics among them.

Christianity was introduced into Britain during the second century, and later, under Diocletian, the Christians were greatly persecuted. Christianity did not come from Rome, it is said, but from Gaul. Among the martyrs in those early days was St. Alban, who had been converted by a fugitive priest. The story of his life and death is familiar.

The municipalities of the state have for some time been complaining that the primaries were not conducted with

Epilepsy 20 Years.
Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

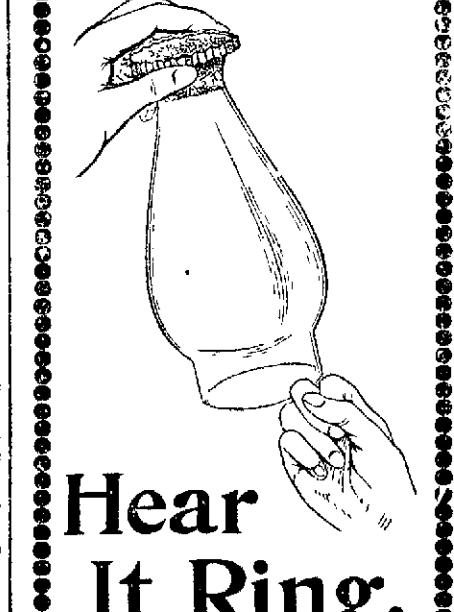
A few years ago, Mr. L. W. Gallaher, was an extensive, successful expert manufacturer of lumber products. Attacked with epilepsy, he was obliged to give up his business. The attacks came upon him most insopportunely. One time falling from a carriage, at another down stairs, and often in the street. Once he fell down a shaft in the mill, his injuries, nearly proving fatal. Mr. Gallaher writes from Milwaukee, Feb. 10, '93.



"There are none more miserable than epileptics. For 20 years I suffered with epileptic fits, having as high as five in one night. I tried any number of physicians, paying to one alone, a fee of \$500 and have done little for years but search for something to help me, and have taken all the leading remedies, but received no benefit. A year ago my son, Clas. S. Gallaher, druggist at 131 Reed St., Milwaukee, gave me Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I tried it with gratifying results. Have had but two fits since I began taking it. I am better now in every way than I have been in 20 years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by druggists on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit or price refunded. Book on the Heart and Nerves, free. Address—Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Mr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.



Hear It Ring.

Hold an Ivory Top lamp chimney with one hand and knock it with the other. It will ring like a bell. That signifies its quality. Try the same thing with any other lamp chimney and note the difference. The

IVORY TOP
Lamp Chimney is a new invention. It will not break with heat—will not break with any kind of fair play. Remember one thing. Ivory Top lamp chimneys are different from any other kind. Ask your dealer for them and refuse all substitutes. A book about lamps free.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO.
Alexandria, Ind.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-ream, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TRY DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. The Saltsman Drug Co., Massillon, O.

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

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TO

DETRO

KOHLSAAT'S IDEALS.

THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD INTERVIEWED.

He Runs Two Papers and Has Unbounded Faith In Journalistic Independence and Conscience Even In Chicago—His Views and His Methods.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, April 21.—"I could talk newspaper all night," was the reply I received from Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat when I apologized to him for taking up several hours of his valuable time one evening recently. I think Mr. Kohlsaat exaggerated very little, if any, when he said it.

It is just a year since Mr. Kohlsaat took possession of the Chicago Times-Herald. For a long time before he had been seeking an outlet for his journalistic enthusiasm. He had been looking for a New York paper, and several times he thought he had one. He heard The Tribune was for sale, but on inquiry he found that was a mistake. He made an offer for The Times, but some of the stockholders at the last minute refused



H. H. KOHLSAAT.

to sell. He did not want The Journal or The Recorder, because he felt he was not well enough known in New York city to undertake to convert the type of either The Journal or The Recorder to his ideal of a newspaper. Mr. Kohlsaat's ideal is hard to fulfill, but he is living up to it in The Times-Herald. He is making that paper as independent and as fearless as the most pronounced theorist could wish. It was said of him recently that he could afford to do this because his other large business interests made him independent of "the counting room" of his paper. In the light of this statement I had a little curiosity to know whether Mr. Kohlsaat's journalistic virtue was his own reward, and I asked him. He replied that from March to March under his management the newspaper property had been more prosperous than it had been in any like period before. This may not prove that decency pays, because The Times-Herald is a better newspaper than it was under the old management, but it shows at least that decency is not a handicap in the pursuit of newspaper prosperity, and it demonstrates, too, that a paper need not be edited from "the counting room" to be prosperous. Mr. Kohlsaat has a wholesome dislike for the business end of his newspaper.

"I would rather publish a newspaper without any advertisements at all," he said to me, but he acknowledged that the idea was impractical. The big paper of today is almost as much a vendor of advertisements as a purveyor of news. But advertisements are necessary to the support of a paper, and besides they help to sell it. "A newspaper without advertisements would have a very small circulation," said Mr. Kohlsaat.

The Times-Herald turns away every year many thousands of dollars' worth of advertising. The advertising columns of the paper are edited as carefully as its news columns.

Mr. Kohlsaat manages with a firm hand the editorial departments of his two papers, The Times-Herald and The Evening Post. While I sat with him in the reception room of his beautiful home on the Lakeside drive a messenger brought from The Times-Herald office the proofs of the editorials for the next day's paper. His practiced eye ran down the columns, and he checked off with his pencil one after another of the paragraphs.

"I go to my office early," he said, "and the proofs of all the editorials for The Evening Post are brought to me there. I see every line of editorial matter before it goes into the paper. I never interfere with the news department of the paper. I have one of the best managing editors in the world. Mr. McAuliff is devoted to The Times-Herald. In his waking moments he has no other interest. He has chosen his own staff, and while he sometimes consults me about things and I sometimes make suggestions to him he gives all his own instructions to his men, and they never come to me except when something turns up after he has gone home."

The Apple of His Eye.

The editorial page of the paper is in charge of Major M. P. Handy, who has made the editorial page of The Times-Herald something unique in western journalism. He has introduced signed articles by well known writers and improved the character of the leaders and the editorial paragraphs so that an eminent St. Louis editor said recently that the page was above the heads of the Chicago people. Mr. Kohlsaat and Major Handy are in thorough sympathy, which is a fortunate thing, for that editorial page is the apple of Mr. Kohlsaat's eye.

Mr. Kohlsaat has a telephone in his dressing room and it happens not infrequently that he is aroused out of a sound sleep to answer a query from the office. He has to sit on the side of the bed sometimes until he can collect his scattered thoughts. But he never says "Bother the telephone" or "Hang the office." His enthusiasm would contribute more than a wasted hour of sleep

to the perfection of even one petty detail of the affairs of his papers.

"I sometimes ask myself why I give so much of my time and energy to my newspapers," he said to me. "It is not for the money." I suggested that it was for the satisfaction to be found in being so great a factor in public affairs as the editor of a great newspaper can be. "That is the principal reason," he said; "the power which a newspaper wields." Mr. Kohlsaat has the old fashioned belief that a newspaper can make public opinion. When I quoted what a well known editor said a year or two ago—that newspapers merely followed public opinion—he combated the proposition strongly.

The News Columns.

I asked Mr. Kohlsaat if he permitted his views on public questions to influence the news columns of the paper.

"No," he said. "The news department of the paper is not supposed to know what the editorial policy of the paper is. We instruct our correspondents to send us the truth, and if we think they may be influenced in a special case we send instructions supplementing our printed rules for correspondents. I am accused sometimes of making my correspondents lean the other way."

Mr. Kohlsaat is a great personal friend and admirer of Major McKinley, and his papers have supported the Ohio candidate so earnestly that it is quite likely some of the correspondents have caught the enthusiasm of their employer and permitted it to influence their judgment, but it is Mr. Kohlsaat's intention to publish the news without bias.

In municipal politics Mr. Kohlsaat has been working for clean government, and he rejoices in the fact that many of the aldermen who have made Chicago's fame a byword are to be forced into obscurity by the reform movements which now has possession of the better element of the city's population. He thinks there will be enough aldermen in the next council to sustain the mayor's votes of objectionable ordinances, and that is the first step in the direction of better government. Municipal governments, he says, do not withdraw when they have taken the first step toward reform, and he has great hopes for the Chicago of a few years hence.

"For example, civil service reform," he said, "has been growing year by year. It began in the national government. Now it is being extended to municipal governments. We have had it in Chicago for some time, and the mayor says it is the one thing which makes life endurable."

Mr. Kohlsaat may sometimes tilt at windmills, but no one can accuse him of lack of sincerity—in fact, no one does. He has firm convictions and the courage to support them. He has set his business standard high, and he lives up to it. He has set his journalistic standard just as high, and he is living up to that. It is a pity he did not get a New York paper when he made the attempt a year ago. He would have raised the average of the daily journals in that center of newspaper activity and furnished a more conspicuous example to the newspaper world. He had that New York paper all planned. His staff he had made up in his mind from the active newspaper men whose work he has studied. He has been interested in the workers of journalism rather than the editors of great papers since first the newspaper bee began to buzz in his bonnet.

A Hard Worker.

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Mr. Kohlsaat lives in one of the most beautiful homes in Chicago. It looks out over the lake. Within a stone's throw is Lincoln park. All about are handsome residences and the Lakeside drive stretches far away in front. There is no sound of the city's uproar, but in 20 minutes he can reach his office on Washington street.

When a madman climbed on the Auditorium stage to attack Jean de Reszke one night during opera week, Mr. and Mrs. Kohlsaat were in the audience. Mr. Kohlsaat went right out to telephone to his paper about the matter. He congratulated one of his reporters, whom he found already at the telephone.

"Then you do not hesitate to gather news for your papers?" I said when Mr. Kohlsaat had related this incident.

"No, sir," he replied, with an emphasis which carried conviction.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Triumph of Science.

Mme. Cavaignac, wife of the present minister of war at Paris, has long complained of a bit of a broken needle being in her hand. She went to the greatest surgeons, who probed in vain and feared she must have been the victim of her imagination. A few days ago she was taken to the Ecole Centrale, where Professor Chapuys applies the Roentgen system of photography. A negative of surprising clearness was obtained after an exposure of two minutes. The point of a needle came out well in the photograph, which she took to a surgeon. He had no difficulty in operating successfully, although the point of the needle was in a knuckle joint.

Probably His Umbrella Vanished.

There are people with such a perverted sense of humor that they think there is something funny about stealing.—Milwaukee Journal.

PENSION EXAMINERS' TROUBLE

The Late Board Threatened With a Scandal.

The board of pension examiners until recently composed of Dr. J. F. Gardner, F. B. Williamson and H. Dissinger, is threatened with an investigation of a searching sort. There is excellent ground for believing that charges of some kind have been preferred against all or certain of the members in Washington, the exact nature of which cannot be learned as all those concerned decline to talk. The proposition is that alleged overcharges form the basis of the proceedings, the members being paid in fees which they report themselves. The law governing the proceedings of these boards is exceedingly strict and the probability is that some developments of startling interest may follow. The relations between the members of the old board were strained for some time for the late reorganization, and accusations were freely made concerning different individuals.

Dr. Williamson, in saying that he could give no information in connection with the foregoing, added that it was impossible for a man to fight in the dark. He had no knowledge of these charges, except in a vague way, and therefore could not discuss them. "My impression is," he continued, "that a certain malicious influence is back of it all, and when the search light is turned on the true animus of the charges, if they have been made, will be shown. I have done my duty as an examiner, and if I have done anything wrong, I'm sure I don't know it."

If a small bottle of Shaker Digestive Cordial does you no good, don't buy a large one.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." It's not good for everybody, only for the thin, pale, sick, weak and weary. For those who are starving for want of digested food. For those who cannot get fat or strong, because their stomachs do not work as they ought to.

These are the people, millions of them, whom Shaker Digestive Cordial will cure.

Food makes strength, muscle, brain, blood, energy—after it is digested. If not digested, it will do you no good at all.

Shaker Digestive Cordial helps your stomach to digest your food, and cures indigestion permanently. When you've tried a small bottle you can tell.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

Land and a Living

Are best and cheapest in the Great New South. The northern farmer, artisan, merchant, manufacturer, are all hurrying into this rapidly developing country as pioneers. The open climate, the low price of land, and its steady increase in value; the positive assurance of crops, with but little effort to raise them, all combine to turn all eyes southward.

To assist in this movement, low railroad rates have been inaugurated over

The Queen & Crescent Route from northern towns and villages, both round trip and one-way tickets being on sale at about half the usual rates. Round-trip selling on April 7th, 21st, and May 5th; one-way tickets on the first Tuesday each month.

Now is the time for you to go and see. Much has been said and written about the fruit, grains and grasses along The Queen & Crescent Route and about its climate—no blizzards and no sun-strokes. Summer nights are cool. Grass grows green ten months in the year. Less wear and tear in living than you've known in the north. A million acres of land at \$3 to \$5 an acre, on easy terms. Now is the time to go and see for yourself. Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, O., for such information as you desire before starting.

C. Traver, T. P. A., Marine National Bank building, Pittsburg, Pa.

A Hard Worker.

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